

POLAND

BOJKOWSKI, Karol; BUKOWY, Stanislaw

Upper Silesian Section, Geological Institute (Oddzial Gornoslaski,
Instytut Geologiczny), Sosnowiec (for both)

Warsaw, Acta geologica polonica, No 2, Apr-Jun 1966, pages 201-228

"Facial zones of the Lower Carboniferous in the Silesian-Crakovian
anticlinorium."

BOJKOWSKI, K.

GEOGRAPHY & GEOLOGY

Periodical: KWARTALNIK GEOLOGICZNY Vol. 2, no. 3, 1958.

BOJKOWSKI, K. The stratigraphy of the Ostrava deposits in the light
of macrofaunal investigations. p. 532.

Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAI), LC, Vol. 8, No. 5,
May 1959, Unclass.

BOJKOWSKI, E.

TECHNOLOGY

PERIODICAL: PRZEGLED GEOLOGICZNY. Vol. 6, no. 2, Feb. 1958.

BOJKOWSKI, E. Review of marine layers in the Ostrava coal beds. p. 50.

Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEL) LC Vol. 8, no. 4
April 1959, Unclass.

BOJKOWSKI, Karol

The stratigraphic position of sediments in the Golonag structural borehole in the Upper Silesian coal basin. Kwartalnik geol 3 no.4: 847-856 '59. (EEAI 10:1)

1. Gornoslaska Stacja Terenowa I.G.
(Silesia--Geology)

BOJKOWSKI, Karol; MULLER, Jędrzej

Carboniferous deposits at Zebrak near Siedlce. Kwartalnik geol 4 no.3:
666-678 '60.

1. Gornoslaska Stacja Instytutu Geologicznego w Warszawie.

BOJKOWSKI, Karol

Problem of the Sudetic phase in the Upper Silesian coal basin.
Przegl geol 9 no.4:214-215 '61. (EEAI 10:9)

(Coal mines and mining) (Sudeten)

BOJKOWSKI, Karol

A new stand of *Paladin mucronatus* McCoy in the marginal strata.
Kwartalnik geol 5 no.2:322-328 '61.

1. Gornoslaska Stacja Instytutu Geologicznego.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA / Plant Diseases. Cultivated Plants. 0-2

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Biol., 1958, No 17, 78015

Author : Blattny, Ctibor; Breck, Jaroslav; Limberk,
Jaroslav; Bojnansky, Vit

Inst : Not given

Title : The Problem of the Epidemiology of Big Buds in
Czechoslovakia and the Peculiarity of Big Buds
of Potatoes.

Orig Pub: Ceskosl. biol., 1956, 5, No 2, 95-104

Abstract: On the basis of a study of the ecology of
Hyalesthes obsoletus Sign. and of the Regional
Area of big bud infestation the possibility is
established of the transfer of big buds of pota-
toes by tubers, apart from insects. By the
transfer of the infections through tubers, the
disease of potatoes with big buds in periods when

Card 1/2

7

CZECHOSLOVAKIA / Plant Diseases. Cultivated Plants. 0-2

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Biol., 1958, No 17, 78015

Abstract: the imago of H. obsoletus is still not at large can be explained. In addition to weed and carrier control, it is recommended to plant intergrown tubers of the early sorts; tubers with threadlike sprouts should be excluded and used for planting only with potatoes from areas free of big buds.

Card 2/2

CZECHOSLOVAKIA/Plant Diseases. Diseases of Cultivated Plants. 0

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Biol., No 5, 1958, 20681.

Author : Dojnansky, Vit.

Inst :

Title : Potato Big Dud.

Orig Pub: Nasa Veda, 1957, 4, No 3, 116-119.

Abstract: No abstract.

Card : 1/1

Country : CZECHOSLOVAKIA
Category: Plant Diseases. Diseases in Cultivated Plants.

Abs Jour: RZhBiol., No 13, 1958, No 82675

Author : Dojnansky, Vit

Inst : -

Title : Problem of Classification of Chlorogenus Infections in Potatoes.

Orig Pub: Ceskosl. biol., 1957, 6, No 6, 449-456

Abstract: Characteristics of Chlorogenus disease [stolbur] are presented and augmented by those heretofore unpublished, which are manifested both in the leaves (maintenance of freshness of the stalk longer after withering and drying of the leaves) and in the tubers (half-threadlike sprouts, non-germinating tubers, formation of young tubers not preceded by sprouting of older tubers). The prospect of utilizing these symptoms for negative (or positive) selection in late

Card : 1/2

" 8

Country : CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Category: Plant Diseases. Diseases in Cultivated Plants.

Abs Jour: RZhBiol., No 18, 1958, No 82675

fall are suggested, by application of which an improvement of planting material in warm regions, hardly suitable for cultivation of planting potatoes in the past, may be possible. The author studied 210,000 tubers of different varieties of Czechoslovakian assortments. -- G.A. D'yakova

Card : 2/2

BOJNANSKY, V.

Effect of cosmic rays on plants.

P. 136, (Ceskoslovenska Biologie) Vol. 6, no. 2, Mar. 1957, Praha, Czechoslovakia

SO: Monthly Index of East European Acessions (EEAI) Vol. 6, No. 11 November 1957

BOJNANSKY, Vit.

The development of potato wart disease *Synchytrium endobioticum*
(Schilb.) Perc. in different soil types. Biologia 15 no.3:211-217
'60. (EEAI 9:8)

1. Laboratorium ochrany rastlin Ceskoslovenskej akademie
polnohospodarskych vied, Ivanka pri Dunaji.
(POTATO WART) (SOILS)
(SYNCHYTRIUM ENDOBIOTICUM)

KOSLJAROVA, Viera; BOJNANSKY, Vit; SMALIK, M.; KOLEK, J.

The analogy of the effect of giberellin and stolbur on the germination, growth, and fertility of potatoes. Biologia 15 no.10: 784-790 '60. (EEAI 10:5)

1. Laboratorium ochrany rastlin Ceskoslovenskej akademie polnohospodarskych ved, Ivanka pri Dunaji(for Kosljarova and Bojnansky)
 2. Slachtitelska stanica, Velka Lomnica(for Smalik)
 3. Biologicky ustav Slovenskej akademie vied, Oddelenie fyziologie rastlin, Bratislava(for Kolek)
- (POTATOES) (GIBERELLIN) (STOLBUR)

RABEK, M., inz.; BOJNICAN, V., inz.

Use of medium-frequency induction heating for surface hardening of gear wheels. Stroj vyr 11 no.10:499-501, 521 0 '63.

1. Strojarske a metalurgicke zavody, n.p., Dubnica nad Vahom.

BOJNICAN, Vladimir, inz.

"Fifty examples of induction heating" by [inz.] Jaromir Paukner,
Bohumil Braun. Reviewed by Vladimir Bojnican. Stroj vyr 11 no.8:
420 Ag '63.

CZECH

Metabolism of lipid substances. I. Mutual relationships between cholesterol, lipid phosphorus, and general lipemia in various diseases. Z. Maršálek, I. Křížová, M. Fencová, and V. Rejchle (Charles Univ., Prague). *Průběh LIPIDŮ* ~~4-1984~~ Results of investigations with 420 tabulated values are presented and discussed. A significant rise in the ratio cholesterol/lipid (C/P) was found in mesoarterial hypertension, hyperlipemia, and some neuropathies. A striking lowering of C/P was observed in various endocrinopathies, certain forms of lung, posthepatic syndrome, cholangitis, and infectious polyarthritis. I. F. 1984.

BOJDI, I., cercetator

Itinerary for a geographical excursion and traveling in the Eastern Carpathians. Matura Geografie 14 no.4:43-49 Jl-Ag '62.

1. Statiunea de cercetari biologice-geografice "Stejarul," Bucuresti.

BOJOI, Ion

Morphologic modifications of the shores of the reservoir at Izvorul Muntelui, Bicaș, during a period of water level oscillations. Anal St Jassy II 10:181-187 '64.

1. Submitted October 25-28, 1962.

BOJOI, P

SURNAME (in caps); Given Names

Country: Rumania

Academic Degrees:

Affiliation:

Source: Bucharest, Probleme Zootehnice si Veterinare, Vol XI, No 10,
Oct 1961, pp 31-36.

Data: "Study on the Possibility of Preserving Bull Sperms."

Authors:

ARVANITOIU, N., -Veterinarian-, - C.R.C.S.C
Tartasesti.

BOJOI, P., -Chemist-, "Pasteur" Institute of Serums and Vaccines
(Institutul de Seruri si Vaccinuri "Pasteur").

TIGAIERU, N., -Veterinarian-, "Pasteur" Institute of Serums and
Vaccines.

SIMON, M. De., -Veterinarian-, "Pasteur" Institute of Serums and
Vaccines.

R. pendulina
RUMANIA/Cultivated Plants - Medicinal, Essential Oil, and
Poisonous.

M-7

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 3, 1958, 11115

Author : Teitel, A., Zitti, R., Bojor, O.

Inst : -

Title : Dogrose Varieties with Large Ascorbic Acid Contents in
The Rumanian People's Republic.

Orig Pub : Comun. Acad. RPR, 1956, 6, No 7, 941-947

Abstract : Analysis of the fruits of various varieties of dogrose
of the Rumanian People's Republic has determined that
the fruits of Rosa Pendulina L. contain the maximum
quantity of ascorbic acid -- 9510 mg. per 100 g.; in the
second place is R. glauca Vill. (5280 mg. per 100 g.).
Dogrose species of the Caninae section contain much less
ascorbic acid (500-2800 mg. per 100 g.).

Card 1/1

Country : ROMANIA

M

Category: Cultivated Plants. Medicinal. Essential Oil-Bearing.
Toxins.

Abs Jour: REEBiol., No 11, 1958, No 49161

Author : Dojor, O.

Inst : _____

Title : The Distribution and Utilization of Medicinal Plants
at Retezat Mountain Massif.

Orig Pub: Farmacia (Roman.), 1957, 5, No 4, 323-333

Abstract: No abstract.

Card : 1/1

SAVULESCU, Alice; BECERESCU, D.; PUSCASU, A.; BOJOR, Q.; PLATON, Florentina;
COICIU, Evdochia; STEFANESCU, A.; MOGA, Rodica; DRAGOMIRESCU-MANUCHIAN,
Maria

Research on the producing of spurred rye in Rumania. Studii cerc
biol veget 13 no.2:149-173 '61. (EEAI 10:11/12)

1. Membru corespondent al Academiei R.P.R.(for Savulescu) 2. Institutul
de cercetari agronomice(for Coiciu, Becerescu, Stefanescu, Puscasu,
Moga) 3. Institutul pentru controlul de stat al medicamentului si de
cercetari farmaceutice(for Bojor, Dragomirescu-Manuchian, Platon).

(Argot)

RUMANIA

CONSTANTINESCU, D. Gr.; BOJOR, O.; MANUCHIAN-DRAGOMIRESCU, Maria;
PLATON, Florentina; PAVEL, Margareta; GRINTESCU, A.;
GEORGESCU, Viorica.

Institute for State Control of Medicines and Pharmaceutical
Research (Institutul pentru controlul de stat al medicamentelor
si cercetari farmaceutice) - (for all)

Bucharest, Farmacia, No 5, May 1963, pp 285-291

"Contributions to the Method of Obtaining Ergot of Rye Selected
by Alkaloid Groups."

Bojaroff, Elton E. Über die Verteilung der Nullstellen einer Klasse von Polynomen und ganzen Funktionen. Annuaire [Godišnik] Univ. Sofia. Fac. Sci. Livre 1. 46, 43-72 (1950). (Bulgarian. German summary)

The author proves: (i) Let $f(t)$ be a positive increasing function and $\varphi(t)$ a positive decreasing function in $0 \leq t \leq a$ and set

$$(1) \quad F(u) = \int_0^u [f(u+v)\varphi(v) + \lambda\varphi(u+v)f(v)] dv,$$

$$\Phi(u) = \int_0^u [\varphi(u+v)f(v) + \lambda f(u+v)\varphi(v)] dv$$

$$P(s) = \int_0^a [F(t)\rho(s+t) + \Phi(t)\rho(s-t)] dt,$$

$|\lambda| = 1$. If $\rho(z)$ is a polynomial with all its zeros in $\alpha \leq \Re(z) \leq \beta$, then $P(s)$ has all its zeros in the same strip. Other results of this type are also obtained. (ii) Let $\lambda = 1$ in (1) and (2) and set $r(u) = F(u) = \Phi(u)$ then the entire function $\int_0^a r(t) \cos ut dt$ has only real zeros. Polya [Math. Z. 2, 352-383 (1918)] proved a similar result under the hypothesis that $r(t)$ is increasing. This represents an extension of Polya's theorem since Φ is a sum of one of $f(t)$ and $\varphi(t)$ will be decreasing.

Source: Mathematical Reviews,

Vol 13 No. 10

(iii) A necessary condition for the zeros of the entire function

$$f_z(z) = \int_0^a r(t) e^{zt} dt$$

lie in the strip $\alpha \leq \Re(z) \leq \beta$ is that $r(t)$ is a sum of one of $f(t)$ and $\varphi(t)$.

$$\int_0^a r(t) e^{zt} dt$$

all lie on the imaginary axis. (iv) A second necessary and sufficient condition for (iii) is that

$$\Phi(z) = \int_0^a r(t) e^{zt} dt$$

is an entire function of order ≤ 1 and type ≤ 1 .

Bojeroff, E. Sur la distribution des zéros d'une classe de polynômes et de fonctions entières. C. R. Acad. Bulgare Sci. 3. no. 2-3 (1950), 11-14 (1951). (Russian. French summary.)

Let $p(z)$ be a polynomial all of whose zeros have real parts between α and β , or an entire function which is the limit of such polynomials. The author shows that if $f(t)$ and $\phi(t)$ are positive and integrable in $(0, \infty)$, f increasing, ϕ decreasing, $\lambda = \pm 1$, $P(t) = \int_0^\infty f(u) + \lambda \phi(u) du$, $\Phi(t) = \int_0^\infty \phi(u) + \lambda f(u) du$ then the zeros of

$$\int_0^\infty [F(t)[p(z+t) + \lambda p(z-t)] + \lambda \Phi(t)[p(z+t) + \lambda p(z-t)] dt$$

have their real parts between α and β . R. P. Boas, Jr.

Source: Mathematical Reviews,

Vol 13 No. 7

Sm *200*

BOJOVIC, Bojko A.

Yugoslav free zone in Thessaloniki. Geogr hor 6 no.3:29-30 '60.

BOJOVIC, O.; BRADIC, O.

Application of the neutron activation analysis for determining
impurities in some reactor materials; abstract. Glas Hem dr
27 no.9/10:521 '64

1. Institute of Nuclear Raw Materials, Belgrade.

BOJOVIC, O.; ILINCIC, R.

Traces of hafnium in metal zirconium and zirconium oxide determined by the neutron activation analysis; abstract. Glas Hem dr 27 no.9/10:522 '64

1. Institute of Nuclear Raw Materials, Belgrade.

14(2) 30(5)

YUG/1-59-3-5/57

AUTHOR: Bojović, Obrad, Engineer and State Consultant (Beograd)

TITLE: Economic Trends in 1958 and the Economic Development Plan for 1959 (Kretanje privrede u 1958 godini i plan privrednog razvoja za 1959 godinu). Building Industry (Gradjevinarstvo).

PERIODICAL: Tehnika, 1959, Nr 3, pp 362-362 (YUG)

ABSTRACT: The article contains details of the development of the building industry in 1958 and figures relating to its further development in 1959. The 1958 figures showed a shortage in building material, such as structural steel for reinforced concrete, equipment and material for heating and water installations, sewage systems, and lumber. The economic development of the building industry was impeded by delays in the completion of building projects, especially larger industrial and power plants, and incomplete planning. The 1959

Card 1/2

YUG/1-59-3-5/57

Economic Trends in 1958 and the Economic Development Plan for 1959.
Building Industry.

building plan is based on the 1958 figures of actually completed projects. This moderation in planning is due to the production problems which this industry, more than any other, has to face. The main trends in 1959 plan are: a) increase in building projects, b) better organization of production of certain materials for the building industry and cooperation among producers; c) better quality, larger assortment and stable prices of building materials. The 1959 plan anticipates construction of 200,000 apartments. Better planning should speed up the construction of cultural, educational and health institutions. There are 2 tables.

Card 2/2

BOJOVIC, P.

15 15 17 5
✓ Investigation of glass and ceramics by applying radio-
active isotopes. Predrag Bojovic Inst. "Boris Kidric"
Vinca, Yugoslavia. Tehnika (Belgrade) 14, 285-8(1950).
—A review with 22 references. N. Plavdic

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1/1

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BOJOVIC, Velicko M.

BOJOVIC, Velicko M. Elements of military education from the ethical and psychological viewpoint 1. izd. Tuzla, Stamp. J. Petrovic, 1928. 54 p.

BOJOWA, Ewa

BOJOWA, Ewa; BROKMAN, Henryk

Anatomical and pathological pictures of the central nervous system following clinical cure of tuberculous meningitis. *Pediat. polska* 29 no.6:587-591 June 54.

1. Z Zakładu Anatomii Patologicznej Akademii Medycznej w Gdansk, Kierownik: prof. dr med. W. Czarnecki. i z I. Kliniki Chorob Dzieci Akademii Medycznej w Gdansk, Kierownik: prof. dr med. H. Brokman
(TUBERCULOSIS, MENINGEAL, in infant and child, ther., CNS pathol. after cure, autopsy findings)
(CENTRAL NERVOUS SYSTEM, pathology, in tuberc., meningeal, in child. after cure, autopsy findings)

Bojowa, Ewa.

BOJOWA, Ewa (Gdansk, ul. Debinki 7, bud. 24.)

Myocarditis interstitialis isolata Fiedleri. Pediat. polska 32 no.10:
1103-1108 Oct 57.

1. Z Zakladu Anatomii Patologicznej A. M. w Gdansku Kierownik: prof.
dr nauk med. W. Czarnocki.
(MYOCARDITIS, in inf. & child
interstitial (Pol))

BOJOWA, Ewa; JASZCZENKO, Swietoslaw

Haman Rich syndrome in a 28-year old woman. Polski tygod. lek. 14
no.20:919-922 18 May 59.

1. (Z Zakładu Anatomii Patol. A. M. G.; kier. prof. dr W. Dzarnocki i
Prosektury Szpitala Miejskiego w Gdyni; kierownik; dr S. Jaszczenko),
(PULMONARY FIBROSIS, case reports
diffuse interstitial. in 28-year old woman (Pol))

BOJOWA, Ewa; KAMINSKA, Maria

Acute leukemoid reticulosis (Cathala-Boulenger form) in a 7-week-old infant. *Pediat. polska* 34 no.9:1191-1197 Sept 59.

1. Z Kliniki Diagnostyki Chorob Dzieci A. M. w Gdansk Kierownik: doc. dr med. G. Walczuk i z Zakladu Anatomii Patologicznej A. M. w Gdansk Kierownik: prof. dr med. W. Czarnocki.
(RETICULOENDOTHELIOSIS, in inf. & child)

BOJOWA, Eva

Morphological characteristics of inflammatory reactions of the lungs in premature and normal newborn infants. Pat polska 11 no.1:53-72 '60.

1. Z Zakladu Anatomii Patologicznej A.M. Odansk, Kierownik:
Prof. dr W. Czarnocki.
(PNEUMONIA in inf. & child)
(INFANT PREMATURE dis.)
(INFANT NEWBORN dis.)

BOJOWA, Ewa

On the problem of the pathogenesis of spongy lungs. Pat.polska
11 no.3;215-225 '60.

1. Z Zakladu Anatomii Patologicznej A.M. w Gdansk, Kierownik:
prof.dr Wilhelm Czarnocki.

(PULMONARY FIBROSIS in inf & child)

(INFANT NEWBORN dis)

BOJOWA, Ewa; JASZCZENKO, Swietoslaw

A case of fibrous meconium peritonitis with ascites in a newborn infant. Gin. polska 32 no.4:419-422 '61.

1. Z Zakladu Anatomii Patologicznej AM w Gdansk Kierownik: prof. dr W. Czarnocki Z Prosektury Szpitala Miejskiego w Gdyni Kierownik: lek. S. Jaszczenko

(MECONIUM)

(PERITONITIS in inf & child)

(ASCITES in inf & child)

(INFANT NEWBORN dis)

POLAND

BOJOWA, Ewa, MAZUR, Elzbieta, NIWINSKA, Elzbieta, and PRUS
Jadwiga; Department of Pathological Anatomy (Zaklad Anatomii
Patologicznej) (Director: Prof. Dr. med. W. CZARNOCKI),
First Clinic of Child Diseases (I Klinika Chorob Dzieci)
(Director: Prof. Dr. med. K. BRZECINSKI), and Department of
Radiology (Zaklad Radiologii) (Director: Prof. Dr. med. W.
GRABOWSKI), all of the AM [Akademia Medyczna, Medical Aca-
demy] in Gdansk

"Generalized Eosinophilic Granuloma and Spongy Lungs in an
8-Year Old Boy."

Warsaw, Polski Tygodnik Lekarski, Vol 17, No 39, 24 Sep 62,
pp 1513-1516.

Abstract: [Authors' English summary] Case is described for
8-year old boy with multifocal eosinophilic granuloma and
spongy lungs, complicated by spontaneous bilateral pneumo-
thorax. Attention is drawn to common etiopathogenesis of
the Hand-Schuller-Christian and the Letterer-Siwe diseases,
as well as the eosinophilic granuloma. Of the ten refer-
ences, 4 are English and 6 Polish.

1/1

BOJSA, Miroslav; KOHUT, Frantisek, ins.; SOLC, Juraj, ins.

Mechanical tests of a new pole for extra-high-voltage lines.
Energetika Cz 12 no.12:646-647 D '62.

BOJSA, Vlado

Renewal of the block control room of the Elektraren Novaky III
Plant. Energetika Cz 14 no.8:385 Ag '64

1. Elektraren Novaky III.

BOJSA, Vlado

Mechanical collection of file dust from piping for chemical analysis. Energetika Cz 14 no.9:455 S '64.

1. Elektraren, Novaky.

BOJSKI, W.

Regional division applied to economic limit planning as a foundation of sound economic plans. PORADNIK., p.14. (ROLNIK SPOLDZIELCA, Warszawa, Vol. 7, no. 21, Nov. 1954.)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions, (EEAL), LC, Vol. 4, No. 6, Jan. 1955, Uncl.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

BOJSOVA, D.

Kraj Hygienic-Epidemiological Station (Krajaska
hygienicko-epidemiogicka stanica), Banska Bystrica

Prague, Ceskoslovenska hygiena, No 6, 1963, pp 377-382

"The Effect of Arsenic on the Bacteriological and
Biological Life in the Soil and on Its Self-
Purifying Faculty."

KOVACS, Maria, B., Dr.; BOJSZKO, Irma, Dr.; KAROLYHAZY, Gyula, Dr.; GORTVAI, Gyorgy, Dr.

Staphylococcal septicemia. Orv. hetil. 99 no.31:1077-1079 3 Aug 58.

I. A Fovárosi Robert Karoly koruti Kórház (igazgató: Krasznai Ivan dr.)

II. sz. Belosztályának (főorvos: Gortvai György dr.) közleménye.

(MICROCOCCAL INFECTIONS, ther.

antibiotics in septicemia caused by Micrococcus Pyogenes (Hun))

(SEPTICEMIA AND BACTEREMIA, etiol. & pathogen.

Micrococcus pyogenes septicemia, ther., antibiotics (Hun))

(ANTIBIOTICS, ther. use

Micrococcus pyogenes septicemia (Hun))

KOVACS, Ervin, dr.; ADLER, Miklos, dr.; BOJSZKO, Imre, dr.; PARADI, Zoltan, dr.

Therapeutic experiences with the new synthetic coumarin derivative,
syncumar. Orv. hetil. 101 no.13:448-452 27 M. '60.

1. Fovarosí Robert Karoly koruti Korhaz, Laboratorium es II. sz.
Belosztaly.

(COUMARINS ther.)

BOJSZKO, Imre, dr.; OKOLICSANYI-KUTI, Ilona, dr.; SAS, Vilmos, dr.

The effect of Syncumar therapy of fibrinolysis. Orv. hetil.
106 no.44:2079-2081 31 0 '65.

1. VII. ker. Tanács, Szövetseg utcai Korház, Belosztály
(főorvos: Gortvai, György, dr.) és XXII. ker. Szakorvosi
Rendelőintézet.

BOKA, Bela, okl.villamosmernok

Determination of the statical stability conditions of a system
of several synchronous machines. Elektrotechnika 52 no.7:320-326
'59.

BOJTAR, E.

Report on the 2d National Conference on Tools. p. (3) of cover,
GEP (Gepipari Tudományos Egyesület) Budapest, Vol. 8, No. 8,
Aug. 1956

SOURCE: East European Accessions List (EEAL) Library of Congress,
Vol. 5, No. 11, November 1956

BOJTAR, E.

Remarks on Gyula Schon's article "Causes of Fissures in Grinding and Their Prevention"; a criticism, p. 314, GEP (Gepipari Tudományok Egyesület) Budapest, Vol. 8, No. 8, Aug. 1956

SOURCE: East European Accessions List (EEAL) Library of Congress,
Vol. 5, No. 11, November 1956

BOJTAR, E.

Increasing productivity with high frequency. Tr. from the German,
p. 315, GEP (Gepipari Tudományos Egyesület) Budapest, Vol. 8,
No. 8, Aug. 1956

SOURCE: East European Accessions List (EEAL) Library of Congress,
Vol. 5, No. 11, November 1956

BOJTAR, E.

Corrosion and protection of surfaces, p. 319, GEP (Gepipari Tudományok
Egyesület) Budapest, Vol. 8, No. 8, Aug. 1956

SOURCE: East European Accessions List (EEAL) Library of Congress,
Vol. 5, No. 11, November 1956

BOJTAR, Otto

Correct exposure time. Elet tud 17 no.30:930 29 J1 '62.

BOJTAR, Otto

Applying color filters in photography. Elet tud 17 no.24:Suppl.:
Tarkatudomány 3 no.12:94 17 Je '62.

BOJTAR, P.; ROGANOVICS, M.

Magyar Textiltechnika - No. 4, Apr. 1955.

Ten years of our cotton-spinning industry. p. 125.

SO: Monthly list of East European Accessions, (EEAL), LC, Vol. 4, No. 9, Sept. 1955
Uncl.

ECJTAR, P.

ECJTAR, P. Current problems of reducing prime cost in the textile industry. p. 464.
Resolutions of the 6th National Technical Conference of the Technological
and Scientific Association of the Textile Industry. p. 467.

No. 11/12, Nov./Dec. 1955.

MAGYAR TEXTILTECHNIKA.

TECHNOLOGY

Budapest, Hungary

So: East European Accession, Vol. 5, No. 5, May 1956

BOJTAR, P.

Some theoretical remarks about conversion of the Aristov-type drawing frame. p. 50.
MAGYAR TEXTILTECHNIKA. (Textilipari Muszaki es Tudcmanyos Egyesulet) Budapest.
no. 2, Feb 1956.

EEAL

SOURCE: Vol 5, no. 7, July 1956.

BOJTAR, P.

Introduction of the elements of new technology in the Section
for Cotton Spinning. P. 85 MAGYAR TEXTILTECHNIKA. Budapest,
No. 3, Mar. 1956

SOURCE: East European Accessions List (EEAL) Library of Congress
Vol. 5, no. 8, August 1956

BOJTAR, P.; SPERLING, E.

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1. Organization Division of the Central Council of Hungarian
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at Siofok. Orsz meteor int besz tud kut 25:175-178 '61 (publ.'62).



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"Radium Treatment of the Plastic Induration of the Penis and the Problem of Radiation Protection."

Budapest, Magyar Radiologia, Vol XV, No 4, Aug 1963, pages 227-231.

Abstract: [Authors' English summary modified] Based on the experiences gained by a large number of cases, the authors found that radium treatment is very successful in cases of plastic induration of the penis. This is done in the form of moulage and application. The cases suited for the moulage treatment receive about 1500 r in one series. The dosage, administered through application, is about 2000 r. The X-ray protection of the gonads is of utmost importance. By the use of a special protective lead form, constructed by the authors, shielding of the gonads was complete. Results of the measurements are presented in the paper. No references.

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allatorv lap 19 no.1:28-29 Ja '64.

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Vol. 11, no. 12, June 1956
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SO: EAST EUROPEAN ACCESSIONS, VOL. 6, no. 3, March 1957

Country : Hungary
CATEGORY :

ABS. JOUR. : RZBiol., No. 19, 1959, No. 87108

AUTHOR : Bojtos, Z.

INST. :

TITLE : Current Problems of Alfalfa amelioration.

ORIG. PUB. : Magyar mezogard., 1958, 13, No 1, 14-15

ABSTRACT : No abstract.

CARD: //

Dokl.Akad.Nauk, 111, fasc.5, 1011-1013 (1956) CARD 2 / 2

PA - 1859

$m = 0,63 m_0$. The curve for $r = 0$ is equal to the experimental curve if $m = 0,29 m_0$. Here m and m_0 denote the effective mass and the mass of the free electron respectively. When computing the theoretical curves for the dependence of mobility on the number of carriers, scattering by admixture ions was not taken into account, and consideration of this scattering will probably increase the slope of these curves for $r = 0$ and $r = 1$. This and some other important reasons speak for $r = 0$ and against $r = 1$. Thus, there remains the last step, i.e. to bring the relation $r = 0$ into line with the temperature dependence of the mobility $\mu \sim T^{-5/2}$ within the range of high temperatures, and $\mu \sim T^{-3/2}$ within that of low temperatures. The authors believe that this is possible only by one way, i.e. by the assumption that the free length of path of the electrons is limited within the range of low temperatures by collisions with the participation of only one phonon. The probability of these collisions increases in proportion to temperature and therefore it holds that $l \sim T^{-1}$ and $\mu \sim T^{-3/2}$. However, at higher temperatures collisions with several phonons begin to play an important part. On this occasion at first collisions with the participation of two phonons, and later, with a further increase, collisions with three phonons etc. take effect.

INSTITUTION: Institute for Semiconductors of the Academy of Science in the USSR.

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Zdravotnicks stavby. (Public-Health Buildings; a bibliography. illus.)
Prague, SEVT, 1957. 63 p. Vol. 5-5 of Architektura (Architecture).

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Bok, I. I. "The Application of Magnetic Methods in Prospecting for Nickel Deposits."
In the book: Za Nedra Urala, Sverdlovsk, 1934, pp. 162-165.

1ST AND 2ND CODES		PROCESSING AND PREPAREDNESS CODES		3RD AND 4TH CODES	
Box, I.I. CA Raw material for the aluminum industry in Kazakhstan. I. I. Bok. <i>Narodnoe Khoz. Kazakhstana</i> 1939, No. 9-10, 49-56; <i>Khim. Referat. Zhur.</i> 1940, No. 6, 22-3.—Numerous deposits of bauxites, alunites, kaolins and white clays of Kazakhstan are described. In a no. of cases the contents of SiO_2, Al_2O_3 and Fe_2O_3 in bauxites are given. The Akmoln and the neighboring deposits of the northern Kazakhstan and Karagandin regions are the largest and most fully investigated deposits. Their total reserves in the C₁ zone are evaluated at up to 1 million tons. These deposits are of the lake type and each of them is characterized by small reserves of the minerals. The reserves of alunites connected with the secondary quartz masses are considerably greater (several scores of millions of tons). The Karagandin region is especially rich in alunites. Kaolins and white clays are widely distributed, especially along the latitudinal belt which intersects northern Kazakhstan from Aktyubinsk to Semipalatinsk. This belt is connected with the weathered crust of Mesozoic W. R. Henn 9					
ASB-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION					
FROM SYMBOLIC					
TO SYMBOLIC					

BOK, I.I.

21084 Kassin, N.G. i Bok, I.I. Kanysh Immantayevich satpayev. (prezident Akad Nauk Kazakh SSR K 50-letiyu so dlya Rozhdeniya) Iz vestiya Akad Nauk Kazakh SSR No. 70-Seriya geol vyp, 11, 1949, s. 5-14, s. portr—Rezyume Na Kazakh Yaz.

SO: LETOPIS ZHURNAL STATEY - Vol. 28, Moskva, 1949

BOK, I. I., Mnushkin, L. B., and KHAYRUTDINOV, D. Kh.

"Problem of the Tectonics of Mineral Structures on Mangyshlak Peninsula"
(Tectonics, Structural Geology) Izv. AN Kaz. SSR, ser. geol., 124, No 17, 1953,
pp 162-165 (Kazakhstani resume)

Abs

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Northern Tyan-Shan as a fluoride-bearing province. I. I.
Dok. Vestnik Akad. Nauk Kazakh. S.S.R. 11, No. 9
(Whole No. 114), 31-4(1954).—Northern Tyan-Shan con-
tains extremely high concns. of F-bearing ores, including
fluorite itself, along with more numerous aggregations with
barite and quartz. G. M. Kosolapoff

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BOK, IVAN IVANOVICH

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Agronomicheskiye rudy (Osnovy ikh geologii i poiskovyye priznaki) (Agronomical ores) Alma-ata, Izd-vo Akademii Nauk Kazakhstov SSR, 1955.

176 p. illus., diags., ports., tables.

At head of title: Akademiya Nauk Kazakhskoy SSR. Kazakhskiy Gornometallicheskii Institut. MVO SSSR.

"Literaturnyye Istochniki": p. 166-172.

BOX, I.I.

Genetic types of polymetallic deposits of central Kazakhstan and their prospecting and prognostic traits (for compiling prognostic maps). Izv.AN Kazakh.SSR.Ser.geol. no.20:93-103 '55. (MLRA 9:8)
(Kazakhstan--Ore deposits)

BOX, I.I.

Characteristics, varieties, and conditions of formation of listva-
nite. Izv.AN Kazakh.SSR.Ser.geol. no.22:3-22 '56. (MLRA 9:8)
(Mineralogy)

BOK, I.I.

Morphogenetic types of nickel concentrations in connection with
ultrabasic and serpentine rocks. Izv. AN Kazakh. SSR. Ser. geol. no. 23:22-
45 '56.

(Nickel)

(MLRA 10:1)

Bok, I. I.

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Geologiya, 1957, Nr 7,
p 74 (USSR) 15-1957-7-9288

AUTHOR: Bok, I. I.

TITLE: The Distribution of Basic and Ultrabasic Rocks in
Kazakhstan (Rasprostroneniyе osnovnykh i ul'traosnovnykh
porod v Kazakhstane)

PERIODICAL: Izv. Kaz SSR. Ser. geol., 1956, vol 24, pp 20-25

ABSTRACT: The author has computed the area occupied by the different basic and ultrabasic masses in Kazakhstan which are shown on existing geological maps of parts and regions of eastern Kazakhstan. Data are obtained for the quantitative ratio of the distribution of the various kinds of rocks in this category (these values should, however, be considered preliminary): serpentinite and ultrabasite (! -- hyperbasite?) 21.6%; talcose rocks 0.2%; garnet rocks 0.2%; pyroxenite 0.9%; norite, gabbro-norite, and their olvine-bearing varieties 5.5%; anorthosite and troctolite 0.1%; gabbro and olivine gabbro 16.8%; banded

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The Distribution of Basic and Ultrabasic Rocks in Kazakhstan (Cont.)

gabbro and gabbro-amphibolite 3.4%; gabbro-diorite 27.0%; and birbirita and listwanite 24.3% of the total area occupied by outcrops of basic and ultrabasic rocks. A rough preliminary calculation indicates that the area in eastern Kazakhstan occupied by outcrops of basic and ultrabasic rocks is about 3.5% of the total area occupied by outcrops of granite masses; this is a very low value and distinguishes eastern Kazakhstan sharply from the Urals. A study of the systematic distribution of the different types of basic and ultrabasic rocks shows that serpentinite masses in eastern Kazakhstan are most characteristically confined to regional linear structures and occur along the belts of individual masses.

Card 2/2

O. V. Bryzgalin

BOK, I.I.
SATPAEVA, Taisiya Alekseyevna; BOK, I.I., akademik, otvetstvennyy red.;
GLAZYRINA, D.M., red.; ROZOKINA, Z.P., tekhn. red.

[Mineralogical features of copper-bearing sandstone deposits]
Mineralogicheskie osobennosti mestorozhdenii tipa medistykh
peschanikov. Otvetstvennyi red. I.I. Bok. Alma-Ata, Izd-vo
Akad. nauk Kazakhskoi SSR, 1958. 240 p. (MIRA 11:8)

1. Akademiya nauk KazSSR (for Bok).
(Copper ores)

Bok, I. I.

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Geologiya, 1957, Nr 7,
pp 74-75 (USSR) 15-1957-7-9289

AUTHOR: Bok, I. I., Mukhlya, K. A.

TITLE: Amphibolites and Serpentinities in the Shalginskiy Region
and Their Interrelation (Amfibolity i serpentinitity Shal-
ginskogo rayona i ikh vzaimootnosheniye)

PERIODICAL: Izv. AN KazSSR. Ser. geol., 1956, vol 24, pp 40-46

ABSTRACT: The paper describes the study of a massif of basic and
ultrabasic rocks--consisting of olivine gabbro, amphi-
bolite, serpentinite, and listwanite--which occurs in
the southeastern part of the Bet-pak-Dala Desert and
occupys an area of about ten square kilometers. The
massif is composed predominantly of serpentinite and
amphibolite; data from drill cores show a gradual tran-
sition of serpentinite into amphibolite at depths of
50-100 m. The amphibolite is composed of common horn-
blende 60%, andesite 30%, and also sphene, relicts of
olivine and pyroxene, titanomagnetite, and apatite. The

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Amphibolites and Serpentinities in the Shalginskiy Region and Their Interrelation (Cont.)

secondary minerals are chlorite, actinolite, zoisite, epidote, sericite, and limonite. The serpentinite contains antigorite 80%, tremolite 10%, chrysotile 5%, and also titanomagnetite, leucoxene, hydrous iron oxides, opal, chalcedony, jarosite, and quartz. The chemical compositions of the various rocks are given (see Table). The author explains the gradual transition of serpentinite into amphibolite at depth by variations in composition of the original rocks. He suggests that the serpentinite was formed from olivine-rich gabbros or peridotites, whereas the amphibolite formed from olivine-poor or olivine-free gabbros. The olivine gabbros which are encountered in the massif, and which contain antigorite in addition to actinolite and tremolite, are considered intermediate varieties between the olivine-rich and olivine-poor extremes of the original rocks. Apparently all the original rocks formed a single differentiation series; all the associated varieties are transitional into each other.

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